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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination
and Protectionn of Minorities
Forty-third session
Item 4 of the provisional agenda

REVIEW OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN FIELDS WITH WHICH THE SUB-COMMISSION HAS BEEN CONCERNED

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Pursuant to Sub-Commission resolution 5 (XIV), the present note reviews developments between 16 June 1990 and 15 June 1991 in fields with which the Sub-Commission has been previously concerned. It supplements those questions which are dealt with in the annotations of the provisional agenda for the forty-third session of the Sub-Commission (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/1/Add.1) and in the report of the Secretary-General containing succinct information on developments in the human rights programme and on the activities within the United Nations programme on crime prevention and controls as they relate to the question of human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/22).

Status and implementation of the International Covenants on Human Rights

2. The status of the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights at 31 December 1990 is described in chapter IV of Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General, Status as at 31 December 1990 (ST/LEG/SER.E/-, in preparation).

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3. At 1 June 1991, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights had been ratified or acceded to by 99 States, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had been ratified or acceded to by 95 States and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had been ratified or acceded to by 54 States.

4. The General Assembly, at its forty-fourth session, in resolution 44/128 of 15 December 1989, adopted and opened for signature and ratification on 15 December 1989 the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

5. As at 1 June 1991, the Second Optional Protocol had been signed by 21 States and ratified or acceded to by 9 States*. It enters into force on 11 July 1991, three months after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession.

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

6. At its fifth session, held from 26 November to 14 December 1990, the Committee considered seven reports submitted by six States parties under articles 16 and 17 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. During the session, the Committee also held a general discussion on the working methods of the Committee and adopted General Comment No. 3 (1990) which dealt with the nature of States parties' obligations under article 2 (1) of the Covenant. A report on the Committee's fifth session was submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1991 (E/1990/23-E/C.12/1990/8).

Human Rights Committee

7. During its thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first sessions, held in July, October/November 1990 and March/April 1991 respectively, the Committee considered two initial reports, six second periodic reports and seven third periodic reports submitted to it under article 40 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. At its thirty-ninth session, the Committee adopted General comment No. 19 (39) on the protection of the family. During the three sessions the Committee also adopted 13 views under article 5, paragraph 4, of the Optional Protocol to the Covenant, and took 21 decisions declaring communications inadmissible under the Optional Protocol. A report on the Committee's thirty-fourth to thirty-sixth sessions was submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session (A/45/40, vol. I and II), and a report on its fortieth to forty-second sessions will be submitted following the Committee's forty-second session, in July 1991 (A/46/40).

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* In addition, the former German Democratic Republic had ratified the Second Optional Protocol on 16 August 1990.

8. The General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, adopted resolution 45/135 of 14 December 1990 concerning the International Covenants on Human Rights. In that resolution, the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its appreciation to the States parties to the International Covenants that had submitted their reports and urged States parties that had not yet done so to submit their reports to the Committees concerned as speedily as possible; again urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenants, as well as to consider acceding to the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; requested the Secretary-General to keep the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights informed of the relevant activities of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee against Torture and, where appropriate, other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies and also to transmit the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to those bodies. It decided to hold a commemorative meeting in honour of the Covenants on 16 December 1991, the twenty-fifth anniversary of their adoption.

9. The Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-seventh session, adopted resolution 1991/16 of 22 February 1991 concerning the status of the International Covenants on Human Rights. In that resolution, the Commission, inter alia, reaffirmed the importance of the International Covenants on Human Rights as major parts of international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; emphasized the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the International Covenants and, where applicable, the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; welcomed the efforts of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the preparation of general comments on the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; welcomed the continuing efforts of the Human Rights Committee to strive for uniform standards in the implementation of the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and appealed to other bodies dealing with similar questions of human rights to respect these uniform standards, as expressed in the general comments of the Human Rights Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of assisting States parties to the Covenants in the preparation of their reports, including workshops and seminars at the national level.

10. The Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1991, adopted resolution 1991/33 of 31 May 1991, entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights". In this resolution, the Council, inter alia, reaffirmed the importance of the International Covenants on Human Rights as major parts of international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; appealed strongly to all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocols to the

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and invited States parties, in conformity with article 2, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to consider identifying bench-marks to measure achievements in the progressive realization of the rights recognized in the Covenant and, in this context, to pay particular regard to the most vulnerable and disadvantaged population groups.

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

11. At 1 June 1991, 129 States had ratified or acceded to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

12. At its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions, held from 6 to 24 August 1990 and from 4 to 22 March 1991, the Committee continued consideration of reports, comments and information submitted by States parties under article 9 of the Convention; communications under article 14 of the Convention; and copies of petitions, reports and other information relating to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and to all other territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) applied, in conformity with article 15 of the Convention. The Committee also considered issues dealing with the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and with reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights. The report on the Committee's thirty-eighth session was submitted to the General Assembly (A/45/18).

13. The General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, adopted resolution 45/88 of 14 December 1990 concerning the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. In this resolution, the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its profound concern at the fact that a number of States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination had still not fulfilled their financial obligations, which had led to the cancellation of the spring 1990 session of the Committee; strongly appealed to all States parties, especially those in arrears, to fulfil their financial obligations; requested the Secretary-General to seek to obtain the concurrence of States parties to the Convention to the establishment of a "contingency reserve fund"; to invite those States parties which were in arrears to pay the amounts in arrears, and to explore other possibilities of establishing a more secure basis for future financing of all the costs of the Committee; and decided to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee and the report of the Committee at its forty-sixth session under the agenda item "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination".

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

14. At 1 June 1991, there were 88 States parties to the Convention.

15. The General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, adopted resolution 45/90 of 14 December 1990, relating to that Convention. In that resolution, the General Assembly, inter alia, appealed once again to those States that had not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay, in particular those States that had jurisdiction over transnational corporations operating in South Africa and without whose cooperation such operations could not be halted; requested the Commission on Human Rights to intensify, in cooperation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, its efforts to compile periodically the progressive list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as those against whom legal proceedings had been undertaken; and noted the importance of measures to be taken by States parties in the field of teaching and education for fuller implementation of the Convention.

The Group of Three established under the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

16. The Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-seventh session, adopted resolution 1991/10 of 22 February 1991, relating to the implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. In that resolution, the Commission, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the report of the Group of Three, and in particular of the conclusions and recommendations contained in that report (E/CN.4/1991/42); commended those States parties to the Convention that had submitted periodic reports, and called upon those States parties that had not yet done so to submit their reports as soon as possible, in accordance with article VII of the Convention. By the same resolution, the Commission again urged States that had not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Convention without delay, especially those States that had jurisdiction over transnational corporations operating in South Africa; requested the Group of Three to continue, in the light of the views expressed by States parties to the Convention, the examination of the extent and the nature of the responsibility of transnational corporations for the continued existence of the system of apartheid in South Africa, including legal action that might be taken under the Convention against transnational corporations whose operations in South Africa come under the crime of apartheid, and decided that, henceforth, the Group of Three should meet every two years, rather than annually.

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

17. At 1 June 1991, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 56 States. In addition, 19 States had signed the Convention.

Committee against Torture

18. At its fifth and sixth sessions, held from 12 to 23 November 1990 and 22 April to 3 May 1991, respectively, the Committee considered 10 initial reports submitted to it under article 19 of the Convention. A report on the Committee's fifth and sixth sessions has been submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session (A/46/46).

19. The General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, adopted resolution 45/142 of 14 December 1990, and the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-seventh session, adopted resolution 1991/35 of 5 March 1991, both concerning the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. In these resolutions the General Assembly and the Commission, inter alia, welcomed the report of the Committee against Torture and the revision of its general guidelines for the submission of initial reports; stressed the importance of strict adherence by States parties to the obligations under the Convention regarding the financing of the Committee against Torture; reiterated their requests to all States to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority and invited all States ratifying or acceding to the Convention to consider the possibility of making the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention. The General Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee against Torture.

Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

20. The Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989. It was opened for signature, ratification and accession, in New York, on 26 January 1990 and entered into force on 2 September 1990, following the receipt of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

21. As at 1 June 1991, 85 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention. In addition, 53 States had signed the Convention.

22. The General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, and the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-seventh session, adopted resolution 45/104 of 14 December 1990 and resolution 1991/52 of 6 March 1991, respectively, concerning the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In these resolutions the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, inter alia, welcomed with deep satisfaction the entry into force of the Convention; called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority; emphasized the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee on the Rights of the Child; invited United Nations agencies and organizations as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session a report on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

23. The first meeting of States parties to the Convention was held on 27 February 1991, during which the 10 members of the Committee on the Rights of the Child were elected. The Committee held an informal meeting in Geneva on 21 to 24 May 1991; its first regular session is scheduled to take place in Geneva from 30 September to 18 October 1991.

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights including reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations instruments in the field of human rights

24. The General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, adopted resolution 45/85 of 14 December, entitled "Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights". In this resolution, the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures (A/44/98, annex and A/45/636, annex); expressed satisfaction with the study by the independent expert on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations human rights treaty bodies (A/44/668, annex); endorsed the recommendations of the Task Force on Computerization (E/CN.4/1990/39, annex); requested the Secretary-General to give high priority to establishing a computerized data base and to consider administrative and budgetary measures to alleviate the current financial difficulties of the treaty bodies; encouraged the Secretary-General to proceed with the circulation of the detailed reporting manual to assist States in the fulfilment of their reporting obligations; acknowledged the recommendations of the meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies on the need to ensure financing and adequate staffing resources for the operations of the treaty bodies and, with this in mind, reiterated its request that the Secretary-General review the need for adequate staffing resources in regard to the various treaty bodies; and requested that he report on this question to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; invited the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies to maintain communication and dialogue with each other on common issues and problems and, to this end, requested the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to convene a further meeting of the persons chairing the treaty bodies at a time to be established.

25. The Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-seventh session, adopted resolution 1991/20 of 1 March 1991, entitled "Effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to United Nations human rights instruments". In this resolution, the Commission, inter alia, welcomed the conclusions and recommendations with regard to the better functioning of the treaty bodies contained in the study on possible long-term approaches to the supervision of existing and new instruments on human rights (A/44/668); endorsed the recommendation of the third meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies to institutionalize the meetings and requested the General Assembly to take appropriate action to enable these meetings to be held on a biennial basis; urged all States parties to meet without delay all their financial obligations pursuant to United Nations human rights instruments; requested the Secretary-General to give consideration to the proposal endorsed by the second and third meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to establish a committee resource room for the purpose of gathering and facilitating access to the various sources of information that are indispensable for the effective functioning of the various treaty bodies; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-sixth session, a report examining

the financial, legal and other implications of providing full funding for the operation of all human rights treaty bodies; urged the Secretary-General to expedite the implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force on Computerization as soon as possible by requesting Member States, in particular States that are parties to various human rights instruments, to make generous voluntary contributions to cover the initial one-time cost of the proposed system; and decided to consider the question on a priority basis at its forty-seventh session under the agenda item "Effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to United Nations human rights instruments".

The right of peoples to self-determination

26. At its forty-f..th session, the General Assembly adopted resolutions 45/130 and 45/131 of 14 December 1990 with respect to the right of peoples to self-determination, and resolution 45/132 of 14 December 1990 on the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination.

27. In these resolutions, the General Asembly, inter alia, called upon all States to implement all the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination; reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle; and strongly condemned those Governments that did not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination, alien subjugation and foreign occupation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people.

28. The General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and urged States to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestinian Liberation Organization. It also urged assistance in the reconstruction and economic development of Namibia. The Government of South Africa was strongly urged to respond positively to the provisions of the Declaration of the Organization of African Unity Ad Hoc Committee on southern Africa on the question of South Africa, adopted at Harare on 21 August 1989, and the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in southern Africa, adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1989; the Assembly further determined that South Africa must take additional steps to implement the profound and irrevesible changes called for in the Declaration and called for it to end violence by dismantling the apartheid structures and ensuring that effective and impartial action is taken by its security forces and all parties concerned to contribute to the establishment of a climate free of violence. The Assembly again demanded the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa by all countries.

29. The General Assembly condemned the violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation and demanded the immediate release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their

struggle for self-determination and independence. The practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements was characterized as a criminal act. All Governments were urged to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to ensure, by both administrative and legislative measures, that their territory and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, were not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries, or for the planning of activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State and to fight the national liberation movements struggling against racism, apartheid, colonial domination and foreign intervention or occupation. The Assembly called upon them to extend humanitarian assistance to victims of situations resulting from the use of mercenaries, as well as from colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation.

30. Finally, the Assembly reaffirmed the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination as a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights, and declared its opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation.

31. The General Assembly deplored the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who had been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts.

32. The Commission on Human Rights was requested to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation.

33. The Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-seventh session, adopted resolution 1991/7 entitled "Use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right to self-determination", as well as resolution 1991/4 concerning the situation in Afghanistan, 1991/5 on the question of western Sahara and 1991/3 on Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

Human rights and scientific and technological developments

34. At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 45/93 of 14 December 1990 concerning this subject. It called upon all States to make every effort to use the achievements of science and technology in order to promote peaceful social, economic and cultural development and progress. It underlined the historic responsibility of all Governments to preserve civilization and to ensure that everyone enjoyed the right to life, and called upon Governments to ensure this by adopting appropriate measures at the national and international levels.

35. The General Assembly, by its resolution 45/93 of 14 December 1990, expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities, Mr. Louis Joinet, for his report containing a revised version of the draft

guidelines for the regulation of computerized personnel data files, adopted the revised draft guidelines and requested Governments to take them into account in their legislation and administrative regulations.

Protection of persons with menatal illnesses

36. At its forty-seventh session, the Commission on Human Rights examined the draft body of principles for the protection of persons with mental illness and for the improvement of mental health care (E/CN.4/1991/39), submitted by its open-ended working group which met from 29 October to 9 November 1990 at Geneva.

37. By resolution 1991/46, the Commission endorsed the draft body of principles and recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it submit the draft body of principles to the General Assembly with a view to its adoption by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

Question of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms

38. The working group established by Commission on Human Rights decision 1984/116 of 16 March 1984 to draft a declaration on this subject held its sixth session from 16 to 25 January 1991 and adopted, at first reading, further elements to be included in chapters I and V, articles 1, 2 and 3 of chapter III, and articles 1 to 4 of chapter IV.

39. The Commission on Human Rights, by its resolution 1991/63, decided to continue at its forty-eighth session its work on the draft declaration and recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it authorize a working group to meet for a period of two weeks prior to its forty-eighth session. The Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 1991/31, endorsed this recommendation.

Hostage-taking

40. At its forty-first session, in 1989, the Sub-Commission adopted resolution 1989/26 in which it condemned hostage-taking and the torture and murder which frequently accompanied such practice and requested that all States take steps to prevent hostage-taking and to bring to trial anyone who might participate in such acts.

41. At is forty-seventh session, the Commission on Human Rights, by its resolution 1991/40, affirmed that the taking of hostages constituted a grave violation of human rights, condemned such acts and decided to remain seized of the question at its forty-eighth session.

World Conference on Human Rights

42. By its resolution 45/155 of 18 December 1990, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Conference on Human Rights in 1993. It further decided to establish a Preparatory Committee with the mandate to make proposals for the substantive and organizational preparation of the

Conference. The Commission on Human Rights was requested to make recommendations to the Preparatory Committee concerning the preparation of the Conference.

43. At its forty-seventh session, pursuant to the request of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights, by resolution 1991/30 adopted the following recommendations annexed to this resolution:

"1. The Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights, being guided by a spirit of consensus, should make suggestions aimed at ensuring the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of the consideration of human rights issues in United Nations human rights forums.

2. The Preparatory Committee, pursuant to the objectives contained in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 45/155 of 18 December 1990, should keep in view the equal importance and indivisibility of all categories of human rights as well as the interrelationship between human rights, democracy and development in full respect for the Charter of the United Nations, and should take into account relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session.

3. The Preparatory Committee should encourage, by all appropriate means, all States which have not done so, to become parties to international human rights instruments and, in particular, the International Covenants on Human Rights.

4. The Preparatory Committee should consider how the World Conference and its preparatory process can work towards improving implementation of existing human rights standards and instruments, evaluating and formulating concrete recommendations aimed at improving methods and mechanisms used by the United Nations in the field of human rights and ways to minimize duplication wherever possible.

5. The Preparatory Committee should consider the results and further prospects of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights.

6. The Preparatory Committee should examine ways and means of evaluating the role of advisory services stressing the need to strengthen the United Nations system of advisory services and technical assistance and emphasizing that these services are based on a cooperative approach aimed at strengthening the respect for human rights and at overcoming obstacles that impede the full enjoyment of human rights. The Preparatory Committee should also recommend ways and means to encourage States to avail themselves of these services.

7. The Preparatory Committee should consider ways and means of promoting a universal culture of human rights by strengthening cooperation through regional meetings and activities and the encouragement of regional institutions, taking into account conditions

specific to different regions, as well as by increasing the impact and presence of the United Nations system, bodies and mechanisms in the field of human rights throughout the world.

8. In order to take into account views in different regions regarding the promotion and protection of human rights, including the implementation of international human rights instruments, the Preparatory Committee should promote and consider means of financing regional meetings and activities, and should also encourage various activities at the national level.

9. The Preparatory Committee should examine ways and means by which the World Conference could encourage the establishment or strengthening of governmental and non-governmental institutions at the national level aiming at the promotion of human rights.

10. The Preparatory Committee should make recommendations to the World Conference regarding further possibilities of improving the implementation of applicable international law through national legislation.

11. The Preparatory Committee should examine ways and means for strengthening the Centre for Human Rights including, inter alia, increasing financial support and full application of article 101 (3) of the Charter of the United Nations as well as of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/54 of 7 March 1989."

44. By the same resolution, the Commission recommended that the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee be convened in Geneva from 9 to 13 September 1991. The Commission further recommended that its Chairman, the chairpersons or other designated members of human rights bodies, including the persons chairing the bodies established under international human rights instruments or their designated representatives, as well as special and thematic rapporteurs and the chairpersons or designated members of working groups to contribute to the preparations for the World Conference by taking part as appropriate in the work of the Preparatory Committee.

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